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From the Daily Journal, 26th inst.  
"No Convention" means "Submission."—The  
Interest and the Duty of Non-Slaveryholders.

If North Carolina votes against holding a Convention—that is if a majority of the votes cast on the day after to-morrow are for "No Convention," then indeed may the State be ranked with the submissionists. Rightly or wrongly she will be so ranked, and she will, herself, have given good grounds for this classification. Now, in this County Messrs. Wright and Dawson may differ from Messrs. Ashe and Cowan as to the course to be pursued in a Convention, yet all acknowledge that the position of things requires that a Convention should be held. What would be the use of talking about deliberating if there is to be no deliberative body? What is the use of talking about what is to be done or what should be done, if by voting "No Convention," the people virtually say that nothing is to be done, and that nothing ought to be done, or even tried to be done? That would be about what "No Convention" would mean, and it would mean further, and be understood to mean, that the State approved of the sectional and aggressive rule as it stood over us in the election of Mr. Lincoln, and to be inaugurated with him. Are we prepared for this? Are any of us prepared for it? We think not.

But we have heard that it is talked around that the purpose of making capital against "Convention," that the object of holding a convention at all, is to change the constitution so as to keep "poor folks" from voting, and it is further urged in support of this view, that Mr. Tombs some time since made a speech in which he talked pretty hard about mean white people, who associate with negroes and tamper with them. Now, this is a reflection upon poor men generally. Surely, this is outrageous. There is no honorable man, no matter how poor he may be, that can in any way apply Mr. Tombs' remarks to himself. There is no honorable white man who will degrade himself to the level of a negro by associating with negroes as equals; by tampering with slaves, or instigating them to rob or steal from their masters. We say that those who tell the non-slaveholders of North Carolina, that expressions used with reference to mean, low people, tampering with negroes, apply to them, must have very little respect for their intelligence, and little belief in their disposition to resist insult.

But if anything else were necessary to show up this transparent humbug, we might state two things:—first, that the members of the Convention will meet under the obligation of an oath not to interfere with anything but the Federal Relations of the State;—second, the people—the poor men about whose welfare so much anxiety is manifested, will have to vote upon everything that the Convention may do. What nonsense then, to suppose for a moment that the Convention could or would dare to interfere with the rights of those upon whose will the validity of all its acts must depend. It is as much as saying that the people are not capable of taking care of themselves.

But we are told that negro labor interferes with white labor, and reduces the compensation paid to the white laborer, and that, therefore, the white working man has no interest in the institution, or, if any, an interest, opposed to its continuance. Now, we saw a few things last August that ought to have opened anybody's eyes on that subject. Happening to be in Boston, where we were strolling out one day on the suburbs, where a number of men with horses and carts were employed in blasting rock and hauling it away, as also plying pick and spade in grading lots. To say that they worked like slaves would be to say what was not so. We never saw slaves work half as hard. Feeling some curiosity on the subject, we asked one of the men what wages he got, and he told us that he got eighty cents a day. Recollect that this was last summer, before any panic, in a season of prosperity, and during the busiest time of the year.

On enquiry we found that 80 cents a day was actually the usual rate for able bodied men during the open season, and it is not to be forgotten that there is a long winter season in New England, in which out-door labor must necessarily be suspended. What white laborer would be content to work on the wharf or elsewhere in Wilmington for 80 cents a day? Yet such we know to be the rate in the model anti-slavery city of Boston.

And then, again, it is urged that if a convention is held, it may result in secession, and, if so, that foreign-born citizens will be excluded or lose citizenship, or come to some untimely end. Now that is all nonsense, and anybody who has marked the course of events must know that the conventions of all the seceded States, in adopting ordinances on the subject of citizenship, have been exceedingly liberal in all respects. We wish to indulge in no reflections that might look unfriendly, but the proper enforcement of our argument compels us to say that this great concern for foreign citizens is certainly new-born with a good many who exhibit it now. It is not so long ago since they, or a good many of them, were clamorous for the exclusion of foreign-born citizens from almost everything. We repeat that we refer to this matter in no spirit of acrimony, but simply to illustrate our subject. Believe us, when we say that we have no fears on that subject, and we express ourselves thus plainly, because, although, being a citizen of North Carolina, it is our right and in our position, our duty to express our views openly and fairly, there are not wanting those who darkly hint that it is wrong for us to exercise this right and discharge this duty. This strikes us as being rather a queer notion. It is surely a mistaken one.

Beyond all reasonable question, it appears plain to us that the non-slaveholder—the poor man—is even more interested in the pending difficulty than the slaveholder—the rich man, as he is called. Wealth has its power—it asserts itself any where, and when Abraham Lincoln and Horace Greeley and such like talk about the equality of all men, they don't exactly include themselves and other wealthy and influential individuals in that category. Not exactly. No, by no means. Mr. Seward with his white-gloved waiters and silver and gold plate, and all that sort of thing, don't mean that a negro is equal to him, but very probably he does think he is equal to the white man who occupies the position of a fellow servant with him. There is no real equality North, that is certain, although the distinctions there are made by wealth, and thus it happens that the poor white man is levelled downwards—not the negro levelled upwards. To preserve the dignity and self-respect of the citizen, there must be a mental class separated by race and by legal distinction. No Southern white man would occupy positions that are now filled by thousands of white men at the North.

Messrs. Wright and Dawson are now fully before the people as the "watch and wait" candidates, and their political friends are working like beavers for them. We know many warm personal friends who will do all they can honorably to defeat them on principle. We are in that category ourselves. What are the friends of the States' Rights ticket doing? They must work if they would not be overhauled.

The Raleigh Banner is rather out in its geography, or history, or something. Nobody sailed from Wilmington to Fort Macon. Fort Macon is at Beaufort Harbor, and not on or near the Cape Fear. Fort Macon never was touched. Furthermore, nobody from Wilmington seized any fort or forts. The forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear were occupied first by citizens of Smithville, and would have been held by them, and they would have been sustained, but that they did not wish to be placed in antagonism to the State, as well as the Federal authorities, and because they were assured that the apprehended Federal troops were not on their way.

The Raleigh Banner believes it was under Mr. Ashe's auspices that one or two military companies from Wilmington recently sailed down to and captured Fort Macon. No military company from Wilmington sailed recently anywhere. Nobody went near Fort Macon. Nobody from Wilmington captured any forts—finally, no fort was captured. There was no resistance and no capture. Neither the Sergeants in charge nor their families were at all interfered with. The forts were occupied to prevent their being used in the interests of coercion. We really think that such vague statements as these ought to be avoided. Certainly people undertaking to be sensors ought to know something of what they talk about, or at least be able to come to something within a hundred miles of it. The forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear are called "Caswell" and "Johnson," "Caswell" being a large stone built fortification, with one tier of guns in casemates, and one tier on the parapets, and intended to mount some 80 to 90 guns in all. Of these there are very few mounted, and not more than half the number necessary fully to arm the fort, is there at all. Fort "Johnson" is a mere barracks for troops, with an open battery of some 9 guns, we believe. It is at Smithville. Caswell commands the main bar.

Now, as ever, it is the policy of the Republicans of the North who are opposed to any compromise, opposed, in fact, to doing any justice to the South, to stiffen the knees and strengthen the backbones of their followers, by representing the people of the South as divided among themselves, and with this end in view, the Southern papers are eagerly searched for everything that even by implication would seem to give any color to this representation; or rather, we should say, misrepresentation. How these things from our own State have been and are seized upon and paraded by the N. Y. Times and other papers of that class, is a matter of notoriety. The same class of papers, pending the action of the Peace Congress, endeavor to persuade themselves and their readers that there is a reaction in the seceded States against the Montgomery Government, as they call it.—The Philadelphia Bulletin to sustain this view of the case, copies, or pretends to copy, "from the Corinth, Mississippi, Advertiser, of Feb. 9th." What part of Mississippi has the honor of containing this classically named place we are unable to say, and the Gazetteers give us no information. Corinth, Mississippi, finds no place in their ample pages—not even as a post-ville. There may be such a place and such a paper.

There is one thing certain, however, and it is this:—That the tone of the Charleston Mercury and its following is doing injury all around. It is doing injury to the Southern cause here and elsewhere. We know that the Mercury is not South Carolina, and that it does not represent the real position of the people of South Carolina in many particulars, but others may not know this, or may not be willing to know and acknowledge this fact, and therefore the querulous tone of that paper is taken for South Carolina and is so represented and so used as a means of electioneering against any action in this State or elsewhere. This is unfortunate and it is unjust. The Mercury appears disgruntled, why, we do not know, nor is it necessary that we should. But so it appears, and this fact is seized upon as capital at the North and a good deal of the same capital kept at the South for home consumption. The tone of the press of South Carolina, with the exception of the Mercury, is one of satisfaction with the action at Montgomery.

A Dodge to Get Sympathy.  
The New York Times publishes a dispatch, stating that on Thursday night after Mr. Lincoln had retired, in Harrisburg, Pa., he was aroused and told that a stranger wanted to see him. The stranger having been admitted, told Mr. Lincoln of an awful plot in which were implicated men in high station at the South—the object of the plot being to prevent his (Lincoln's) inauguration by slaying him. The dispatch says Statesmen laid the plan; Bankers endorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect. The first effort was to throw the presidential train off the track while on its way from Harrisburg to Baltimore. Failing in this, Lincoln was to be assassinated while going from depot to depot in Baltimore. He was to have started at 9 o'clock in the morning, but in order to put the assassin off the track, he started at nine o'clock at night, and so it was that he got into Washington before he was due by programme.

Now, we look upon all this story, and more of it, which is going the rounds of the Republican sensation papers at the North, as all humbug. We don't believe anybody meant to hurt Mr. Lincoln, not even in Baltimore, although there Mr. Buchanan was grossly insulted by the rowdy clubs who controlled that city at the time when he went through to be inaugurated. We don't believe there was any conspiracy. We don't believe anybody thought there was. We don't believe Mr. Lincoln thought there was. We cannot think that he yielded to panic, and thus was induced to run off from Harrisburg at the dead hour of the night.—Perhaps his party friends hurried him. Perhaps Seward was afraid of his making still worse speeches and wanted to take him in hand.

At any rate we believe the reports were made up and put out simply to stir up the Northern people against the South to bring on the crisis at once.

REFUTED.—The charge of having brought abolition views with him from Pennsylvania, or having entertained or expressed such views there, having been brought or insinuated against P. J. Sinclair, Esq., editor of the Fayetteville Carolinian, Mr. Sinclair meets the charge fully and openly by a reference to the leading Democrats of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., who testify in the fullest and most unequivocal manner to Mr. Sinclair's perfect reliability on this point while there, bearing witness to his freedom from opposition to abolitionism and all kindred heresies. The flippant insinuation of the Standard is wholly disproved.

QUEER AMENDMENTS.—Among the amendments offered to the Revenue Law in the Senate on Wednesday, we find the following:—  
Mr. Burton moved an amendment to lay a tax of \$50 on gongs. He offered it in good faith, for he considered them the greatest nuisances known to this age. [We agree.]—JOURNAL.  
Mr. Outlaw introduced an amendment that every man who wears a shirt be taxed \$1.  
Mr. Faison moved that an amendment be added, laying a tax of five dollars on bathcloths. Not adopted.

It is reported that Senator Seward is sick of the position prospectively assigned him as Secretary of State in Lincoln's Cabinet, and will try to get off on his promise to accept that appointment, in which event he will make another trip to Europe. He didn't like the looks of things.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.  
To-morrow.  
On to-morrow the people of the State will be called upon to cast their votes, first as to whether there is to be a convention or not, and secondly, for persons to occupy seats in that convention if it be decided to hold one.

Now in regard to the first, we know that Messrs. Wright and Dawson are pledged to go for a convention, and we know that their leading supporters are also thus pledged. Indeed, so far as any public manifestation goes, men of all shades of opinion agree upon that point. They are all for "convention." We believe that the candidates will redeem their pledges; we take it for granted that, as gentlemen, they will do so. We must believe that others so pledged will also vote for "convention." In all reason, then, the vote for convention ought to be nearly unanimous. Why should it not be so? Some people object to Messrs. Ashe and Cowan as pledged secessionists. Now we believe they are secessionists, but not because the convention that nominated them exacted any pledges, but because, with all the lights before them they see no other course open for North Carolina to pursue, consistently with her honor, and in accordance with her interest. But speaking about being pledged, surely any one voting "No Convention" is pledged—pledged to do nothing—to seek no remedy—to demand no guarantees—to make no complaint—not to be even in the position to take any action—demand any guarantees, or make any complaint. Surely this is not the course that any citizens of New Hanover are willing to pursue.

We say that, with all the lights now before them, Messrs. Ashe and Cowan see no course that North Carolina can pursue, consistently with her interest and her honor, save that of secession from the Union of which she now forms a part, and subsequently entering into the Southern Confederacy. That is what they think and believe, and they say so. Unless something should turn up that nobody knows of or expects, they will therefore go for secession. What may happen nobody knows or can know. The world may come to an end, but it may not, and the probabilities are that it will not, just now. Something might happen that would have a tendency to change the views of us all, but still we must act, and, indeed, can act only upon what we know, and what our reason teaches us to believe, or deem at least probable. In this case, therefore, Messrs. Ashe and Cowan are pledged to secession, because their judgment points out no other course for them to pursue.—They are not secessionists for the love of secession, but they believe that secession is preferable to submission; and they further believe that there are before them only the two alternatives. They choose secession rather than Abolition rule. The Chicago platform, carried out by Abraham Lincoln, cannot be submitted to with safety or honor. They tell the voters of New Hanover plainly that they are opposed to submitting. Suppose a man had got a dose of poison into his stomach accidentally, would he talk about deliberating, or would he call for a stomach-pump and have it out? Oh, but somebody might say, "Why didn't he deliberate? It might not have killed him, after all. Why didn't he 'watch and wait,' until it did kill, and then there would have been no doubt." The "over act" would have been "apparent," and so would the death of the patient.

We honestly think there has been watching and waiting enough. Others, as honestly no doubt, think differently. The action of North Carolina is looked for throughout the country with much interest. If like Tennessee, she refuses to even call a Convention, the effect will be to strengthen Lincoln's hands—stiffen his knees and straighten his back-bone. It will be to endorse and invite coercion. It will be to say that we submit unconditionally to abolition rule. Will we so say and so act? We trust not.

We have said nothing about the candidates. We do not wish to say anything. Messrs. Ashe and Cowan on one side, and Messrs. Dawson and Wright on the other are too well known here to require any newspaper introduction. We wish to reason this matter out and to act with respect to it simply upon principle.

We understand that appeals are made to foreign-born citizens, some addressed to their fears, others intended to alarm their consciences. The first we will not now notice, for the simple reason that we do not think that any free white citizens of North Carolina can be so easily induced to adopt any particular policy or voting any particular vote. We say this without caring where the men came from; whether they were born in Maine or Texas, in Ireland, England or Germany. Common courage, what the English call "pluck," is pretty equally distributed, and is so common a property of every respectable white man that we do not think that its possession is any peculiar distinction.

But as to the question of conscience,—naturalized citizens are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. So is every legislator and every Congressman and Senator, and nearly every public officer of native or foreign birth. And we know of no Secessionist who would not support the Constitution in letter and in spirit. But a great many people will neither support nor submit to the Chicago platform, which is sought to be interposed between us and the Constitution, or, rather, substituted for that instrument. By becoming a citizen of the United States, we take it that a man of foreign birth acquires all the rights, and assumes all the responsibilities of any other citizen, and his duty is to act, politically, precisely as he would have done had he been a native of the community in which he resides. There may be English, Irish, German, French, Portuguese, or other men by birth, now citizens of Wilmington. Our notion is that they should vote precisely as if they were not anything but citizens of Wilmington. Do all that citizenship requires—claim all that it gives—nothing more and nothing less. If it is right for one citizen to be a secessionist, so it is for another. If it is wrong for one, so it is for another, irrespective of his birth.

Two nine-inch Dahlgren Guns passed through this place yesterday for South Carolina. There are two more on their way as we learn. They are to be mounted on the Floating Battery intended to attack Fort Sumter, at least that is the report. From the amount of guns, balls, bombs and other military stores received, we should think that South Carolina meant something and had the material to carry out her intentions. Of course all the talk about the Floating Batteries being ready weeks ago, must have been erroneous, if these guns are intended for them, and only now coming through. The Floating Battery for which these guns are intended will carry only four cannon.

MOST FOUL MURDER.—A gentleman writing to us from White's Creek, Bladen county, on the 25th inst., says that a child was murdered at Bladen Springs in that county on Sunday last, 24th inst. The child was the daughter of Mr. A. C. Odom, aged about 9 years.—The deed was committed about 200 yards from its father's house. The murderer is believed to be a negro girl, or at least there is strong suspicion against her. We forbear saying more at present.

At the election for Constables in the Upper and Lower Divisions of the town of Wilmington, held on Friday, the following were the votes:  
UPPER DIVISION.  
John Uley.....234  
L. M. W. ....225  
S. Patterson.....148  
LOWER DIVISION.  
Biddle.....205  
Hawkins.....162  
Sholar.....75  
Messrs. Uley and Williams in the Upper, and Biddle and Hawkins in the Lower Division, were elected.

We are exhorted and warned against being dragged out by South Carolina, or Georgia, or Alabama, and in the same breath we are told to stay in because Tennessee, or Kentucky, or Virginia, appear willing to do so for the present. This is queer consideration. The true place is for the State of North Carolina to choose for herself. She is certainly not to be dragged out by South Carolina and Alabama, nor bound hand and foot by Virginia, Tennessee or Kentucky.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—Under this head we notice that the Senate of the United States has confirmed the following Presidential nominations: Captains Benford, Whiting, Winder, Lockett and E. A. Smith, to be Majors; among the appointments to the position of Assistant Surgeon in the army, we find the name of Ramsour, of North Carolina.

We are authorized and requested to state that Robert Strange, Esq., is not a candidate for delegate to the State Convention, and that his name has been used, no doubt with friendly motives, but certainly without his knowledge or consent. He does not wish to be considered a candidate.

The following is the letter of ex-Gov. David S. Reid, accepting his nomination as one of the Southern Rights candidates for the State Convention in Rockingham. Gov. Reid is a clear-sighted and cautious man—his acquaintance with public men and measures is large—his position as a commissioner to the Peace Congress, adds to his opportunities for the formation of a correct opinion, and his opinion is expressed thus:  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 13th inst., informing me of my nomination for the State Convention, was received yesterday. The Legislature associated me with the commission sent to the Convention now in session in this city, for the purpose of promoting the adjustment of the difficulties which so unhappily threaten the peace and security of the country. I am deeply indebted to you for the honor conferred upon me, and I am glad to find that the result of my deliberations may be protracted to a period which may prevent me from reaching home in time for election.

As you know, I have ever cherished a sincere desire for the restoration of the Union according to the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution. But circumstances have arisen to excite a well founded distrust, on the part of the Southern States, of the sincerity and honesty of the Unionists of the North. Before leaving home, I entertained the opinion that the North would not agree to any adjustment of the difficulties which threatened the Union, unless it was based upon the principle of the restoration of the Union to the States that have seceded, or to the slaveholding States that will remain in the Union, and I regret to be constrained to believe that the North is not prepared to justify me in changing my opinion in this respect. It is true there is a conservative element at the North, but it is too weak to control the action of the Government. It is too late to stop to discuss the policy pursued by the seceded States in withdrawing from the Union. The true policy is to go on with the Union, and to let the seceded States feel the consequences of their action. We are tired of the strife which threatens our domestic peace and endangers our rights of property.—This question ought now to be permanently settled. We are tired of the strife which threatens our domestic peace and endangers our rights of property.—This question ought now to be permanently settled. We are tired of the strife which threatens our domestic peace and endangers our rights of property.—This question ought now to be permanently settled.

Dr. THOS. W. KEEN, Maj. JOS. W. NEAL, JOHN H. BOYD, Esq., Committee, Westworth, N. C.

THE FEELING IN BALTIMORE.—We have been furnished with the following extract from a letter received here by a commercial house, with the request that it be published, in order to show the feeling which exists in the City of Baltimore amongst the commercial classes of her people, relative to the present crisis:—

"Our State is with the South, and we think she will soon show her Southern sister States where she stands. Lincoln's crazy speeches of late have begun to wake the people up here. He has exalted through here this morning for day on his way to Washington."

It is said that Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, is talked of among the Republicans for a place in the Cabinet. We cannot believe that he would accept it.

Oratorical Solace at Dr. Deems' School in Wilson. MESSRS. EDITORS: As the parents or friends of many of Dr. Deems' scholars are residents of Wilmington, or at least of the vicinity thereof, it may be well to give them a bulletin of the proceedings which took place there on the night of the 23d.

The "Lectures" of the "Seminary" were very beautifully decorated with evergreen festoons, circles, &c., and brilliantly lighted. At the upper end, over the stage, was a large portrait of Washington, surrounded by an inscription in leaves and a number of appropriate and graceful devices. After the young ladies and Cadets had taken their seats, the exercises commenced by singing, which was commenced by Dr. Deems, who in a brief address informed the audience of the nature of the competition for prizes, and of the rules of the contest. The exercises were then continued by the reading of a paper by Dr. Deems, in which he alluded to the importance of the contest, and to the necessity of the students' exerting themselves to the utmost. The exercises were then continued by the reading of a paper by Dr. Deems, in which he alluded to the importance of the contest, and to the necessity of the students' exerting themselves to the utmost.

1. Cadet Lucas.—"Extract from Pryor's speech on Secession." 2. Cadet Lucas.—"Piano." Miss M. Adams.

3. Cadet Deems.—"Senator Tombs on the National Guard." 4. Cadet Deems.—"Piano." Miss M. Adams.

5. Cadet Deems.—"Spartacus on the Gladiators at Capua." 6. Cadet Deems.—"Piano." Miss M. Adams.

7. Cadet Deems.—"Mission of the United States." 8. Cadet Deems.—"Piano." Miss M. Adams.

9. Cadet Deems.—"The Manoeuvres." 10. Cadet Deems.—"Piano." Miss M. Adams.

11. Cadet Deems.—"Appeal to Virginians and North Carolinians." 12. Cadet Deems.—"Piano." Miss M. Adams.

13. Cadet Deems.—"Cadillac's Defence." 14. Cadet Deems.—"Piano." Miss M. Adams.

We are told that the loss of the Southern States by the escape of slaves is merely nominal, and not worth talking about; yet the New York Times, a Republican paper, puts it down at 1,500 a year; and as these are generally full-grown and able-bodied men and women, they may be put at \$1,000 each as an average.—So that the aggregate loss is a million and a half of dollars a year.

THE FRANKLIN PROPOSITION.—This proposition, which is before the Peace Conference, is reported to be, as follows, being a condensation and modification of the first section of the report of the committee:

Section 1.—In all the present territory of the United States north of the parallel of 36.30 of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment for crime, is prohibited; in all present territory south of that line the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall be changed, nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the territorial legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of the Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts, according to common law, when any territory North or South of said line within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress. It shall be the form of government be republican, and shall be based upon an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude as the constitution of each State may provide.

For the Journal.  
Wilson, N. C., 22d. Feb. 1861.  
GENTLEMEN:—I understand you have copied into the "Journal" from the "Wilson Ledger," an announcement of my being a candidate for the Convention. The announcement was made with kind intent. A very large number of our most respectable citizens have desired me to be a candidate, and the notice that I would meet the candidates at the speaking to-morrow and next week was an inference of the publisher from remarks made to him by a gentleman, I am, however, profoundly interested in the questions now before the people, and highly appreciate the kindness of the gentleman who has been anxious to give my name in the canvass. I shall continue to confine myself to the close discharge of my clerical and scholastic duties. Please make the proper correction, and request other papers who have copied the notice to give the correction. It was all kindly meant, but is all no less a mistake.

Very truly yours,  
CHARLES F. DEEMS.

Messrs. FELTON & PRICE.

Supreme Court.  
By PEARSON, C. J. In Billups v. Riddick, from P. Piquin, decree reversed and petition dismissed. In Scott v. Rulkin, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. In Allen v. Marchmont, from Harnett, affirming the judgment. In Doe ex dem McDougal v. Mackall, from Johnston, decree reversed and petition dismissed. In McGowan v. Harnett, from Cumberland, judgment reversed and judgment dismissing the petition. In Attorney-General v. Allen, in equity, from Craven, decree for plaintiff. In Whitfield v. Cates, in equity, from Person, decree reversed. In Johnston v. Malcom, in equity, from Calhoun, plaintiff's bill dismissed. In State v. Walker, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. In Bond v. Warren, from Chowan, directing a new trial. In Ballard v. Waldo and Mitchell, in equity, from Martin, affirming the judgment. In State v. Gray, from Guilford, declaring that there is error. In State ex rel Sander v. McMillan, two cases from Ashe, affirming the judgment. In H. H. Jenkins, from Wayne, in equity, from Union, decree reversed and cause remanded. In Clark v. Lawrence, in equity, from Calwell, directing a decree for plaintiff.

By MANLY, J. In Madden v. Porterfield, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State v. H. H. Jenkins, from Guilford, reversing the judgment and directing a new trial. In Settle v. Hobbs, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment. In Melvin v. Maxwell, in equity, from Bladen, plaintiff's bill dismissed. In H. H. Jenkins, from Johnston, in equity, from Union, decree reversed and cause remanded. In H. H. Jenkins, from Johnston, in equity, from Union, decree reversed and cause remanded. In H. H. Jenkins, from Johnston, in equity, from Union, decree reversed and cause remanded.

By PEARSON, J. C. In Bowen v. Harrell, from Robinson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In D. E. Mcendenhall v. J. R. Mcendenhall, from Guilford, plaintiff's bill dismissed. In H. H. Jenkins, from Johnston, in equity, from Union, decree reversed and cause remanded. In H. H. Jenkins, from Johnston, in equity, from Union, decree reversed and cause remanded.

By MANLY, J. In State v. Norman, from Washington, judgment reversed and judgment for the plaintiff. In H. H. Jenkins, from Johnston, in equity, from Union, decree reversed and cause remanded. In H. H. Jenkins, from Johnston, in equity, from Union, decree reversed and cause remanded.

By PEARSON, J. C. In Bowen v. Harrell, from Robinson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In D. E. Mcendenhall v. J. R. Mcendenhall, from Guilford, plaintiff's bill dismissed. In H. H. Jenkins, from Johnston, in equity, from Union, decree reversed and cause remanded. In H. H. Jenkins, from Johnston, in equity, from Union, decree reversed and cause remanded.

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BY TELEGRAPH.  
FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.  
WASHINGTON CITY,  
Feb. 27, 1861—1 P. M.  
The Peace Conference to-day received and passed by a vote of nine to eight, the Franklin substitute. It is understood that Virginia and North Carolina were divided, and a majority of the delegates from each of these States were against the substitute. Conference has adjourned.

FROM RALEIGH.  
The following dispatch was received by the press here this forenoon:

RALEIGH, Feb. 27th, 1861.  
The following dispatch has just been received from Messrs. BRAGG, WISLICK, CLINGMAN and RETTER, members of Congress now in Washington City: "No plan of settlement agreed upon. In our opinion, one satisfactory to the South will be."

FROM WASHINGTON.  
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27th, 1861.  
Congress—Yesterday.

The Senate finally passed the Nevada, Colorado and Dacotah territorial bills. Also the Post Route bill. The Army bill was debated. The Consular Diplomatic bill was passed.

In the House Stanton's force bill was virtually defeated by a vote of 100 to 74. The report of the Committee of 33, after several hours of parliamentary tactics, was postponed until to-day.

PEACE CONGRESS.—YESTERDAY.  
The Peace Conference defeated Franklin's substitute for Guthrie's proposition. The Southern delegates were about to withdraw, when the Republicans assumed a more kindly aspect, and assured them if they would remain a new proposition would be introduced to-day, calculated to meet the unqualified acceptance of the border slaveholding States. From these facts it is inferred that Crittenden's propositions will be introduced and adopted, then sent to the House for ratification before any vote is taken there on the report of the Committee of 33. This view, however, is arrived at by many concurrent circumstances.

FROM RICHMOND.  
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27th, 1861.  
In Convention yesterday, Mr. Gogging introduced conservative resolutions, and made a speech upon them, taking ground that the only plan to preserve peace was the formation of a Border State Confederacy; and Virginia would be unsafe in the Southern Confederacy, and that the time had passed for conferring with the North.

FROM TEXAS.  
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26th, 1861.  
Federal property, amounting to a million and a third of dollars, has been quietly surrendered to the State authorities by Gen. Twiggs. The Government troops were allowed facility for leaving the State.

NEW YORK MARKET.  
NEW YORK, February 27, 1861.  
[At the close yesterday.]

Cotton steady; sales of 1700 bales. Flour quiet.—Wheat steady. Corn lower; mixed 67½ a 68; white 76 to 77 cts. Spirits Turpentine firm at 36 a 37 cts. Rosin firm at 25 a 31 30. Rice steady.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.  
[CONDENSED FROM OUR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.]  
The Southern Confederate Congress has confirmed the following appointments, viz: Tombs, of Georgia, Secretary of State; Mcmeminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury; L. Pope Walker, of Ala., Secretary of War; Henry J. Uliet, of Miss., Postmaster-General; J. P. Benjamin, of La., Attorney General; Commissioners to Washington, Abram, of Ala., Crawford, of Georgia, and Mr. Fors



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**CARD TO MILITARY COMPANIES.**

**ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SALE OF BUTTONS!**

**THE NEW STATE ARMS BUTTON.**

The UNIFORMS for all Companies made and trimmed with

**NORTH CAROLINA BUTTONS.**

We can sell the Buttons at considerably less figures than they can be purchased for elsewhere. Shall keep a full supply on hand.

**FOR THE BEST MILITARY OUTLET EMPLOYED.**

O. S. BALDWIN,  
Manufacturer of Civic and Military Work,  
38 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.  
Herald copy 2w, every other day, 10c; trade price 6c.  
Rough Notes, Raleigh Standard, Newbern Free Press, Wadesboro Argus, Salisbury Banner, Fayetteville Observer, Asheville Herald News, copy and send billable.  
Feb. 18—15c—26c—26-2t. O. S. BALDWIN,

**RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.**

**BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS.**

The Official Remedy Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced into the market. **BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS**, in this or any other country; **all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits.** The genuine can be known by the name **BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS**.

**BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS**  
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS  
Relieve Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Chest, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS  
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS  
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS  
Relieve the Larynx, Hoarseness, and Inflammation, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS  
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS  
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS  
Are in use among the Physicians of the South, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS  
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS  
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS  
No Family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS  
in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFFERS Twenty Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.  
For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

PURELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., Wholesale Agents.

Mar 7. 1890.—2074373—newly

**MARRIED.**

In New Hanover county, on the 21st inst., by Thomas H. Tate, Esq., Mr. ROBERT T. RIVENBAUGH, to Miss PENEL-OPE E. SOUTHERLAND, daughter of Mr. Wells Southerland.

In Onslow county, at the residence of Mr. Lewis Jenkins, on Thursday evening, 21st inst., by F. Williams, Esq., Mr. WM. PRESCOTT, to Miss MILLY JENKINS, the daughter of James Asburn and Anna Jenkins, all of Onslow county.

On the 14th inst., by Geo. N. Lewis, Esq., ROBERT J. TAYLOR, of Wilmington, N. C., to SALLIE A. DRAKE, of Nash county, daughter of the late Quincy A. Drake.

**DIED.**

In this town, on the 20th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN FINLEY aged 45 years.

In Wilmington, N. C., on the 17th inst., of consumption, Mrs. DEBORAH E. PELAND, aged 56 years.

New Brighton, C. I., 12th inst. Miss MARY B. MASLIN, aged about 72 years.

In Boonsboro, Maryland, on the morning of the 21st, after a short illness, RICHARD H. DRANE, aged 32 years, was weighed 162 lbs. Drane, of the County of Prince George's, England.

In this town, at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861, Mr. FRANCIS CASPARY, aged 35 years.

In this town, yesterday, T. M. LOUISA, second daughter of James H. Loiusa, died at her home, aged 27 years.

In Rocky Point District, New Hanover county, on the 24th inst., MARTHA E. HABRISS, daughter of J. W. and M. A. HABRISS aged 11 ears, 11 months and 24 days.

**TO THE AGRICULTURIST.**

**SOMBRERO PHOSPHATIC GUANO.**

We refer you to the following certificates of eminent Chemists who have analysed this invaluable Phosphate (many others can be added.) Also, the corresponding prices per ton, as follows:

All we ask is a fair trial, knowing you will give it the preference over any other now used.

New York, Aug. 22d, 1857.

I have analyzed a sample of Guano imported per Schröder from Callao, Peru, and find it contains the following elements:

Phosphate of Lime..... 84.95  
Nitrogen..... 8.63  
Wheat Flour..... 1.31  
Sulphate of Lime..... 1.84  
Chloride of Sodium, &c..... 1.31  
Organic Matter..... 5.14  
Water..... 5.14  
Salts, Alumina, &c..... .38

100 00

Signed, JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GUANO.**  
No. 11 Exchange Buildings, Baltimore, Md.  
25th May, 1857. Brig "Norman," 85.14 of Phosphates  
21st July, "O. Q. Brown," 85.14 do  
Oct. "Naramie," 83.96 "  
Nov. "Brig's G. Bass," 83.96 "  
Dec. "Schröder," 86.35 "  
16th Jan. 1858. "C. W. Kibbey," 84.49 "  
24th April, "Wm. Smith Res&B, Chemist, State Inspector, Maryland.

Moses Leacy, Esq., Lynchburg, Va., April 1858, says:—"I have been using Sombrero Guano for some time, and so far; and friend Watson, to whom I sold some, says it would not give it, credit for pound, for Peruvian."

To JOHN W. C. LOUD, Esq.,  
No. 27 South Street, New York:  
13th July, 1857. "Sombrero Guano was analysed and found to be good straw as the Peruvian, and I think was as full or more plump grain."  
24th July, 1857. "The wheat where Sombrero Guano was used weighed 62 lbs. to the bushel. The Peruvia weighed the same; No difference either in straw or grain."  
ROBERT J. HUGHEY.

Philip A. Ball, Esq., Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13, 1858, says:—"The corn where Sombrero Guano was used was much better and stronger and doing well. I wish you to send me ten tons."

**FACTS WITHOUT KNOWING.**

GUANOS are of two kinds—those in which ammonia predominates, as in Peruvia, and those in which the phosphate predominates, as in the Sombrero, and others. Both experience and theory establish the fact, that Ammonia and Phosphate of Lime are essential ingredients for the growth of the plant. The Sombrero Guano is a permanent fertilizer, but of slower action and less perceptible effect the first year, unless aided by some stimulant. The latter, however, being combined in the best mode in proper proportions, which, if done, makes the best, most concentrated and economical fertilizer known. Assuming the cost of Peruvian Guano to be \$20 per ton, and that of the Sombrero to be \$10 per ton, and with one-quarter of the former and three-quarters of the latter, (the proportions are recommended by experienced farmers,) you will obtain a mixture of the two, infinitely far more valuable and permanent than the Peruvian alone. The agriculturist need only be reminded of the fact, that the Sombrero Guano is a permanent fertilizer, and he will be enabled to understand the proper mode of its application. Whilst Ammonia (in the Peruvian) acts upon the soil immediately, the Sombrero Guano is heavy, and liable to sink below the reach of the roots of plants; therefore it should be either deposited in the furrows, or mixed with the soil, and pressed down, in the proportion of 300 or 400 lbs. to the acre, according to the wants of the soil. If the two Guanos are combined in the manner above mentioned, the best results will be obtained when the crop is assuming its sustenance and vigor, as at that time the benefit of the Ammonia is less likely to be lost than when the crop is young.

Also Manipulated Guano. For sale, in lots to suit, by KIDDER & MARTIN, Agents for Wilmington.

Feb. 19.  
Pamphlets sent on application:  
Fayetteville Observer, Goldsboro' Rough Notes, Talbot Southerner, Sumner Weekly Mail, Marlboro' copy only, sent free for weeks and send bill to this office immediate for payment. [140-21wim—25-4.]

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the North East river, on the 26th Feb. Inst., a BLACK HORSE, owned by the undersigned, the color of his coat, right side black and white, with clean legs, and inclining to roan color, having some white hairs all over his body and particularly about his neck, mane and tail, and wearing a leather collar, with a small bell, and a small iron nail in his left shoe. I will pay a suitable reward to any one returning him to his owner, or to aid in his recovery, and will also pay additional money above plantation, or to make him good, or to add evidence sufficient to convict any one having stolen him. HENRY WHITT, Wilmington, M.C., Feb. 26, 1881.—43-43 wim.

**COFFEE.**

**125 BAGS RIO COFFEES:**  
For Sale by  
20 Bag Lots. WORTH & DAVIDSON,  
Feb. 26.

**SUGARS.**

**50 BAGS SUGAR:**  
BLEND B. C. and "extra C." Sugar,  
pressed over steam and refined by  
G. C. & J. S. WHITE,  
Feb. 26.

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FLORIDA.—The receipts of State brands have been unusually large, and the market for these brands of choice stock in dealers hands continues very light. The demand is limited, owing mainly to the high price at which it has been offered, and the market is not expected to be much better for some time. We quote small sales for the week at \$7.15 to \$8.35 per bbl. for superphos.

GRAND RAPIDS.—The market is moderated since our last report and the market is at present moderately supplied. We quote sales during the week at the following prices: No. 1, \$2.00; No. 2, \$1.75; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.25; No. 5, \$1.00; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.50; No. 8, \$0.25; No. 9, \$0.10; No. 10, \$0.05; No. 11, \$0.02; No. 12, \$0.01; No. 13, \$0.005; No. 14, \$0.002; No. 15, \$0.001; No. 16, \$0.0005; No. 17, \$0.0002; No. 18, \$0.0001; No. 19, \$0.00005; No. 20, \$0.00002; No. 21, \$0.00001; No. 22, \$0.000005; No. 23, \$0.000002; No. 24, \$0.000001; No. 25, \$0.0000005; No. 26, \$0.0000002; No. 27, \$0.0000001; No. 28, \$0.00000005; No. 29, \$0.00000002; No. 30, \$0.00000001; No. 31, \$0.000000005; No. 32, \$0.000000002; No. 33, \$0.000000001; No. 34, \$0.0000000005; No. 35, \$0.0000000002; No. 36, \$0.0000000001; No. 37, \$0.00000000005; No. 38, \$0.00000000002; No. 39, \$0.00000000001; No. 40, \$0.000000000005; No. 41, \$0.000000000002; No. 42, \$0.000000000001; No. 43, \$0.0000000000005; No. 44, \$0.0000000000002; No. 45, \$0.0000000000001; No. 46, \$0.00000000000005; No. 47, \$0.00000000000002; No. 48, \$0.00000000000001; No. 49, \$0.000000000000005; No. 50, \$0.000000000000002; No. 51, \$0.000000000000001; No. 52, \$0.0000000000000005; No. 53, \$0.0000000000000002; No. 54, \$0.0000000000000001; No. 55, \$0.00000000000000005; No. 56, \$0.00000000000000002; No. 57, \$0.00000000000000001; No. 58, \$0.000000000000000005; No. 59, \$0.000000000000000002; No. 60, \$0.000000000000000001; No. 61, \$0.0000000000000000005; No. 62, \$0.0000000000000000002; No. 63, \$0.0000000000000000001; No. 64, \$0.00000000000000000005; No. 65, \$0.00000000000000000002; No. 66, \$0.00000000000000000001; No. 67, \$0.000000000000000000005; No. 68, \$0.000000000000000000002; No. 69, \$0.000000000000000000001; No. 70, \$0.0000000000000000000005; No. 71, \$0.0000000000000000000002; No. 72, \$0.0000000000000000000001; No. 73, \$0.00000000000000000000005; No. 74, \$0.00000000000000000000002; No. 75, \$0.00000000000000000000001; No. 76, \$0.000000000000000000000005; No. 77, \$0.000000000000000000000002; No. 78, \$0.000000000000000000000001; No. 79, \$0.0000000000000000000000005; No. 80, \$0.0000000000000000000000002; No. 81, \$0.0000000000000000000000001; No. 82, \$0.00000000000000000000000005; No. 83, \$0.00000000000000000000000002; No. 84, \$0.00000000000000000000000001; No. 85, \$0.000000000000000000000000005; No. 86, \$0.000000000000000000000000002; No. 87, \$0.000000000000000000000000001; No. 88, \$0.0000000000000000000000000005; No. 89, \$0.0000000000000000000000000002; No. 90, \$0.0000000000000000000000000001; No. 91, \$0.00000000000000000000000000005; No. 92, \$0.00000000000000000000000000002; No. 93, \$0.00000000000000000000000000001; No. 94, \$0.000000000000000000000000000005; No. 95, \$0.000000000000000000000000000002; No. 96, \$0.000000000000000000000000000001; No. 97, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000005; No. 98, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000002; No. 99, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000001; No. 100, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000005; No. 101, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000002; No. 102, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000001; No. 103, \$0.000000000000000000000000000000005; No. 104, \$0.000000000000000000000000000000002; No. 105, \$0.000000000000000000000000000000001; No. 106, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000005; No. 107, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000002; No. 108, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000001; No. 109, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000000005; No. 110, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000000002; No. 111, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000000001; No. 112, \$0.000000000000000000000000000000000005; No. 113, \$0.000000000000000000000000000000000002; No. 114, \$0.000000000000000000000000000000000001; No. 115, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000005; No. 116, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000002; No. 117, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000001; No. 118, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000000000005; No. 119, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000000000002; No. 120, \$0.00000000000000000000000000000000000001; No. 121, \$0.000000000000000000000000000000000000005; No. 122, \$0.000000000000000000000000000000000000002; No. 123, \$0.000000000000000000000000000000000000001; No. 124, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000005; No. 125, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000002; No. 126, \$0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000001; No. 127, \$0.005; No. 128, \$0.002; No. 129, \$0.001; No. 130, \$0.0005; No. 13

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The postage on this paper with the State, is 32 cts. per quarter, out of the State 65 cts. per quarter.

#### GO TO THE POLES.

It will behoove the States' Rights citizens of this county who agree with the principles enunciated by the Convention which assembled here on Wednesday, and nominated Messrs. Ashe and Cowan, to attend the polls and vote for the nominees and for Convention. They must not suppose that they can rely simply upon their own strength, or that the election will be allowed to go by default.

Those opposed to these views have brought forward John Dawson and Wm. A. Wright, Esqrs., and will use every effort to elect them, or at least to reduce the States' Rights vote in this county, and consequently break the influence of that vote in the State. This the States' Rights voters ought to be aware of, and use all honorable and proper exertions to poll their full vote.

This is a matter of principle with us. We have no attack to make upon the opposition candidates. They are good citizens of the town, as every body knows. They are gentlemen to whom, personally, we feel just as friendly as we do to the candidates of the party with whom we act, but their views are not our views, nor do we think they are the views best suited to the crisis, nor to the wishes of a majority of the people of the county. We most honestly think that the time for compromises has passed, and every day only the more convinces us of the correctness of our opinion.

Messrs. Wright and Dawson are pledged in favor of a Convention, and we feel confident that they will honorably redeem their pledges, and we trust that all their friends will do the same.

We will make no reference to mere individuals in this connection. This is no time for personal appeals, differences or criticisms. We think the time has come to cease "watching and waiting," and that action is the demand of the occasion. We shall therefore vote for Messrs. Ashe and Cowan, because their policy agrees with our notions of what is safest and best. For those who differ from us, we have no harsh words. To those who agree with us, we say "Go to the polls—vote for Convention and for Wm. A. Wright and R. H. Cowan."

#### THE NOMINATIONS, ETC.

Our readers are already aware that on Wednesday, the 20th instant, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe and R. H. Cowan, Esqrs., were nominated by the States' Rights Convention of New Hanover as candidates to represent the county in the approaching Convention.

No nomination could possibly please everybody, and we do not expect that these nominations will do what experience has shown to be impossible. Some would, no doubt, have been pleased, had their own individual preferences been consulted, to have had different nominations made, as we know that several gentlemen were talked of, for any of whom, if nominated, we should have voted with pleasure, as we certainly shall do for Messrs. Ashe and Cowan, and as we feel certain that all the gentlemen who had been talked of in connection with the nomination will do.

There is no use in mincing the matter—Messrs. Ashe and Cowan are secession candidates. They are convinced that the time has come when North Carolina must either go with the North or the South, and they think that she ought to go with the South.

No one doubts their fidelity to the cause they are engaged in, nor their ability to do good service. It is therefore due to them that they should receive the vote of every man in the county whose views are represented by the resolutions of the Convention by which they were nominated. This is no time for the indulgence of personal piques, or jealousies, or ill-feelings. But is a time—yes, the time for rising above such things, standing upon principle, and acting in accordance with it.

In connection with the nominations, we may here remark that Mr. Rankin, chairman of the Convention, stated that he had a letter from Mr. Ashe, declining to be considered a candidate for the nomination. He was, however, nominated by acclamation; and, so nominated, he could not resist the wish of his fellow-citizens.

The ratification meeting at the Thalian Hall was large and enthusiastic. Messrs. Cowan and Ashe made stirring addresses. The resolutions and nominations of the Convention were ratified amid much applause.

NATHANIEL G. RAND, GASTON H. WILDER, and A. M. LEWIS, Esqrs., were, on Monday last, nominated by acclamation as the States' Rights candidates for Convention in Wake county. They will enter immediately on the canvass, and we have been pleased to learn, with excellent prospects of success. From information recently received, we feel better hopes for Wake county than we had formerly done. We now think that States' Rights candidates can be elected there, and will be, if the States' Rights men will only drop all former feuds, distinctions and party lines and do their best, bring out the votes and see that they are polled. On the ticket nominated on Monday, we find a blending of Breckinridge and Douglas men, which encourages us to think that differences and divisions have been dropped.

Speaking about parties. It is evident that parties always have existed, and always will exist, in a free country; and if founded upon principle, it is proper that they should exist. There are times, and there are issues to which the usual course of politics and the understood policy of political parties do not apply, and we are now in the midst of such a time, and in the presence of such issues. We are, therefore, willing to ignore former party distinctions, and to vote for the man, or men, who will best represent our views in the present emergency, without regard to their political antecedents, except in so far as they relate to the distinctive issue now before us. But do we thus cease to be Democrats? We think not. We suppose nobody thinks that we are less Democrats now than formerly, nor are we inclined to identify ourselves by disavowing principles for which we have previously contended. The present issues arising out of the state of our Federal relations, while, as we think, they involve the assertion of the great Democratic principle of State Rights, do so in a manner which demands the attention of all men of all parties at the South, and forces them to consider the matter on its own merits.

CHAVEN COUNTY.—We learn from the Newbern Progress, that on the evening of the 20th instant, a meeting was held at the Theatre in the Town of Newbern, to nominate suitable candidates to represent Craven county in the State Convention.

John D. Whitford and George Green, Esqrs., were nominated at first by a majority vote, which was subsequently made unanimous. Messrs. J. H. Bryan, J. M. F. Harrison, and J. L. Pennington were appointed a committee to apprise Messrs. Whitford and Green of their nomination. The Progress says that "Messrs. Whitford and Green are gentlemen of unquestionable patriotism and integrity, and we firmly believe that the honor of Craven county will be safe in their keeping if honored with seats in the Convention. They are conservative in their views, yet decided in their demands for the rights of the South and the honor of North Carolina."

#### Qualification of Voters.

A question has been proposed to us touching the qualification of voters in North Carolina, said question having reference to this point, namely: Does the Constitution require that in order to vote, the person proposing to vote should be a naturalized citizen of the United States?

On examination we find that there is no such requirement or qualification in the Constitution of the State whether as originally "agreed and resolved upon by the Representatives of the Free men of the State of North Carolina, elected and chosen for that particular purpose, in Congress assembled, at Halifax, the 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six," or as amended and ratified in Convention on the 11th day of July, 1835.

Indeed it would be difficult to see how the Convention of 1776 could have contemplated any reference to naturalization, since the Constitution of the United States, in accordance with which our present naturalization laws have been passed, did not exist then nor for years afterwards. The Constitution, as it now stands, provides that all freemen of the age of twenty-one years (except free negroes, mulattoes, etc.) who have been inhabitants of any county within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes shall be entitled to vote for member of the House of Commons for the county in which he resides. Since the passage of the Free Suffrage amendment to the Constitution these qualifications are all that are required in voting at any election. Thus all free white persons twenty-one years old, and who have paid public taxes and been inhabitants of any county in the State for twelve months immediately preceding the election may vote. The Constitution does not say "citizens of the United States," for the Constitutional provision is older than the present Union. In fact the Constitution does not say "citizens" at all. It says "inhabitants,"—people residing in.

In all cases where our advice has been asked, we have uniformly advised any person of foreign birth who had not been naturalized, to forbear attempting to exercise any privilege which might be looked upon as questionable, and further, because we have always thought that admission to citizenship in five years, was as liberal an arrangement as could in fairness be asked for, or expected. But when it is a question of violating the law, we really think it would puzzle any one to show what law has been violated. We take it that the Constitution is the supreme authority with reference to the qualification of voters, as well as of eligibility for office.

We presume that the parties propounding the question which we have tried to answer, had reference to the case of Mr. Spelman, to which allusion is made in the Raleigh papers. With the local or personal squabbles there we have nothing to do, but simply give what appears to be a plain answer to a public question.

THE SOUTHERN SECESSION STATES have placed at the head of their military establishments such men as Col. Braxton Bragg, Col. Hardee, Major Deas, Major Chase, and others known to have composed the very flower of the bravest and most scientific officers of the Army of the old Confederacy. This shows two things—first, that the secession States are not ruled by mere impulse, and second, that their power of resistance and their military position must be greater and better than their enemies would have us suppose, since both are endorsed by the voluntary act of such able and experienced men taking service under the banner of the secession States. Believe us, neither North Carolina, nor any other State need fear the want of skillful leadership in this contest, and in this contest our part must be with the Southern States and not against them. We must take part with the Southern States or assist Lincoln in making war upon them. Let us take our position decidedly and let it be upon us. Or if there should be an attempt at war it can be easily repelled by a united people—it will press with terrible force upon a people not united. We cannot but long for "watch and wait."

MORE BIG HOOPS.—New Hanover county will challenge the State—in the way of large hoops. On the 15th of the present month, February, 1861, W. S. Pridden, Esq., of Calcutt district, slaughtered red two "pigs" as he calls them, one of which, only two years old, weighed 63 lbs., the other, three years old, 934 lbs., nett. Mr. Pridden and his neighbors think the latter is the largest and heaviest hog ever raised and slaughtered in the State, and that Calcutt district is entitled to the palm in this as well as in several other matters and things.

For the Journal.

WARRENTON, N. C., Feb. 16th, 1861.

Editors of the Journal.—Enclosed I send you a slip from the Jefferson (Texas) Herald and Gazette, for insertion in your valuable column, in order that the people of this State may see in what order the vile abolition traitor, Sam. Houston, and his peculiar recommendations are now held in the hands of the States' Rights men.

Magistrate. My object in making this request is to rebut the foul slander propagated and repeated by the Enns, to the effect that the "Lone Star" will adopt his unpatriotic suggestion, of an independent Republic, instead of constituting an integral member of the new Confederacy. Rest assured that the people of Texas are too astute to bite at this republican bait of his Excellency, the object of which was obviously to create a split in the Southern ranks, with a view to strengthen his position at our expense. The plain fact is, that the States' Rights men will only drop all former feuds, distinctions and party lines and do their best, bring out the votes and see that they are polled. On the ticket nominated on Monday, we find a blending of Breckinridge and Douglas men, which encourages us to think that differences and divisions have been dropped.

Another Proclamation.—The almost universal sentiment in old Warren, if the rest would only do half as well, our beloved old State might redeem herself from the reproach of being subsidiary to the Old Dominion; waiting for Texas to tell her how to act. In haste.

From Jefferson Herald and Gazette.

When will that foolish, meddling G. ever of our case to burr his own fingers and compromise the State by a mere interference in matters which belong to the people? To exhibit his own obstinacy and inordinate vanity? Two months ago he declared he would not convoke the Legislature to meet in Raleigh, but now he is conconvoking it, he at once issues his proclamation for an extra session, apparently for the sole purpose of baffling the people. Again, since the election of Lincoln to the Presidency, the great mass of the people have wisely determined on a state Convention, with a view to separate secession from the Federal Government previous to the 4th of March next. Gov. Houston on the other hand has until recently, been an ardent Unionist. Now he tries another tack. He orders an election of delegates to a Southern Convention. Nobody asks him to do it. The people of Texas have not petitioned for it. The Southern States have not invited it. But he must needs be doing as the people have very generally treated his interference with the result of the State Convention. The Southern States have not invited it. But he must needs be doing as the people have very generally treated his interference with the result of the State Convention. The Southern States have not invited it. But he must needs be doing as the people have very generally treated his interference with the result of the State Convention.

#### Speeches of G. V. Strong and M. A. Thompson.

Reported for the Journal by W. A. H.

Goldsboro, Feb. 19th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors.—We have great pleasure in gathering of the people of Wayne and the surrounding counties, and from Wilmington and Newbern, in Goldsboro to-day. The County Court is in session, and a great deal of business on hand. The Appearance Docket is larger than was ever known here before. There are about two hundred and sixty cases on the docket. The Trial Docket is very large also. There is an immense amount of suing, but the people seem to be in fine spirits nevertheless. A. S. B. and B. S. C. to get money to pay to A. and so on. Though the times must be harder than usual, I hear less talk of "hard times" now than on many former occasions.

The court-house square is covered with wagons, containing tobacco, and leather, and North Carolina made wool hats, and eider, and oysters, &c. And I noticed, in a room hard by, a real live Yankee, driving a brick trade selling Peter Punk jewelry at auction, and selling a pair of pants. He displayed to be a real city man, with his hair plastered and permed and curled a la mode. But this afternoon the court adjourned, and business was suspended, to hear the candidates for the Convention from this county, address their fellow-citizens on the doctrine of secession. The Court House was filled with a nearly every body seemed to be perfectly satisfied, and, indeed, highly pleased with the decided positions assumed by Messrs. Strong and Thompson. They declared for immediate secession from the Federal Union, and a Southern Confederacy, and sustained themselves in an able and eloquent manner.

It is important that the arguments, both for and against this movement, should be before the people, I made a few rough notes, from which I propose to give you a partial selection of their remarks. Of course, I do not pretend to give you the glowing eloquence as it flashed forth from the lips of the speakers, but the gentlemen gave only a mere outline of their ideas.

After an appropriate introduction, in which Mr. Strong depicted the once proud United States as she now lies, shattered and dismembered, her sunniest days lost to her, and the whole fabric tottering to its deepest foundations, and the new Southern Confederacy, formed from the portion of the wreck, he said in substance as follows:

"And Jefferson Davis, the statesman, the patriot, the hero of the Mexican war, is the President of this new republic—this new republic, which already numbers seven of the brightest stars in the galaxy of States. They have gone by the Union for sufficient cause—causes which have been accumulating and multiplying and growing in strength for almost half a century. They say they have no faith in the Black Republicans of the North—they have gone out and they will not return. The same causes will compel us to pursue a similar course. To the North we say, 'You are not our friends, and the same is the duty North Carolina owes herself. And what are these causes that have produced this dissolution? I will attempt to enumerate a few of them. The great and immediate cause is slavery. It is no new thing to us; we have all heard it from our very cradles. It has been the cause of our separation from our Northern brethren (I) from our earliest recollections.

At the formation of our Constitution, northern men had northern ships and northern money busy importing African slaves to the slaveholding States. By a provision in that Constitution, they were allowed to import on the traffic till the year 1808. They got our money then by importing slaves, and they have been trying to export them from amongst us ever since.

They now wish to rob us of that very property they have sold us and got our money for. The great and immediate cause is slavery. It is no new thing to us; we have all heard it from our very cradles. It has been the cause of our separation from our Northern brethren (I) from our earliest recollections. At the formation of our Constitution, northern men had northern ships and northern money busy importing African slaves to the slaveholding States. By a provision in that Constitution, they were allowed to import on the traffic till the year 1808. They got our money then by importing slaves, and they have been trying to export them from amongst us ever since.

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